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CHEVY CHASE French and English School for Girls. Suburb of Washington. French the language of the house. Mile. L. M. Bouligny, Prin., Chevy Chase P. O., Md. my22-ly SUMMER FRENCH COURSES, 20 LESSONS OR more; easy, attractive method for adults to pro-nounce well, speak, read, understand, Mile, V. PRUD'HOMME, 307 D st. n.w. (car lines), my21-if 4

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Higher mathematics, stenography, typewriting.
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FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE. Should be real daily, as changes may occur at FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of salling duily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending May 25 the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY-(b) At 7:15 P.M. for EUROPE, per s.s. Ang. Victoria, from New York, via Plymouth and Hamburg. Mail for FRANCE, SWITZ-ERLAND. ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LOBENZO MARQUEZ, via Cherbourg, must be directed "Per s.s. Aug. Victoria." (c) At 9:15 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LOBENZO MARQUEZ, per c.s. L'Aquitaine, from New York, via Havre, Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. L'Aquitaine,"

RADOS direct, per s.s. Bellaggio, from New York, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BRAZIL, per s.s. British Prince, from New York, Mail for NORTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINE REPEBLIC, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY must be directed "Per s.s. British Prince," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA and GREYTOWN, per s.s. Alene, from New York, Mail for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s.s. Alene." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per s.s. Kaffir Prince. and PARAGUAY, per s.s. Kaffir Prince,

from New York.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North
Sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily,
except Sunday, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays only
at 11:30 A.M. (d) (h) t 11:30 A.M. (d) (h)
Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston and
hence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15

M. (d) CUBA MAHS close here via Port Tampa, Fla., Iondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:20 P.M., and via Miami, Fla., Thursdays and Sundays at and via Miami, Fig., Thursdays and Sundays at 10:25 A.M. (f)
Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially ad-dressed for dispatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:25 A.M. and 10:00 P.M.

dails for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and Mails for BELLIE. FURITY CONTRACT and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 P.M., the connecting closes for which being Mondays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to New Orleans and thence via teamer, close here daily at 10:00 P.M., the connecting closes for which being Tuesday.

Mails for *CHINA. JAPAN, HAWAII and 1PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. America Maru. (a)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, SAMOA and HAWAII, vi. Sa., Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Mariposa. (b)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via Sun Francisco) and FIJI ISLANDS, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to May 25, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Warrimoo. Mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." (b)

Mails for *CHINA and JAPAN, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to May 28, inclusive, for dispatch per s.s. Idzumi Maru. Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." (c)

Mails for *CHINA JAPAN, HAWAII and TRANSPACIFIC MAILS Mails for *CHINA, JAPAN, HAWAH and 1PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here dally at 6:30 P.M. up to June 1, inclusive, 330 P.M. up to June 3, for dispatch per Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to

* Mails for COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European steamers. ‡ PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (military mail), dis-patched to San Francisco at all closes for that effice, to connect with government transports, the sailings of which are irregular. (b) Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. same

Registered mails close at 8:00 P.M. same day.
(d) Registered mails close at 8:00 A.M. same

Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. previous f) Registered mails close at 1:00 P.M. previous day.

(h) Registered mails close at 12:00 P.M. previous

(k) Registered mails close at 8:00 P.M. previous (a) Registered mails close at 6:00 P.M. previous

JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster.

POTOMAC RIVER BOATS.

THE WEEMS STEAMBOAT CO. THE WEEMS STEAMBOAT CO.

Potomac River Route-Spring Schedule.
On and after March 28 steamers Potomac and
Northumberland will leave 7th st. wharf every
Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 4 p.m. for Baitimore and river landings. Returning leave Baltimore, pler 9, Light st., every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 5 p.m. All river freight must be
prepaid. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York
freight solicited. Accommodations for passengers
atrictly first class. STEPHENSON & BRO., Agts.
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E. S. RANDALL POTOMAC RIVER LINE OO.
DAILY STEAMERS FOR RIVER LANDINGS.
STEAMER HARRY RANDALL—Sunday, Tuesday
and Thursday at 7 a.m. for intermediate landings to
Colonial Beach. Curriomen and Nomini.
STEAMER WAKEFIELD—Monday and Saturday
at 7 a.m. for intermediate landings to Colonial
Beach. Bushwood. Rock Point. Colton's. Nomini;
Wednesday at 7 a.m. for above landings and
Lower Machodoc. Stone's, Howard's and Cohrum's.

PARTED STATES MAH. ROUTE.

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE, WASHINGTON, D. C., TO GLYMONT, MD., and intermediate landings. WASHINGTON, D. C., TO GLYMONA, and intermediate landings.

The new steamer ESTELLE RANDALL, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 s.m. Returning about 3 p.m. Passenger accommodations first-class. Freight received until the hour of sailing.

E. S. RANDALL, Manager, 'phone 1765. GEO. O. CARPINTER. General Agent, Washington, 'phone 1765. WM. M. REARDON, Agent, Alexandria, 'phone 50.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. Speare,

about \$505,000.

Undertaker & Embalmer. 940 F STREET NORTHWEST. Everything strictly first-class and on the mos

geasonable terms. Telephone call 340. ja7-10tf The insurance on the Jefferson Hotel, at Richmond, Va., which was destroyed by fire on March 29, has been adjusted. It is understood that the basis of settlement is Ro



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

AMIDST GIANT TREES

President's Party Visits Redwood Groves of California,

REGARDED AS FEATURE OF TRIP

Dimensions of Some of These Kings of the Forest.

THEY GROW TO GREAT AGE

s.s. L'Aquitaine, from New York, via Havre, Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s.s. L'Aquitaine."

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for FRANCE, SWITZ-ERIAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT GRIEGE, BRITISH INDIA and LOREN-ZO MARQUEZ, per s.s. La Gascogne, from New York, via Havre, Mail for other parts of EU. ROPE must be cirected "Per s.s. La Gascogne, from New York and Interest of EU. The Presidential party to the grove of glant redwood trees near Santa Cruz is to be ranked among the features of the trip of the presidential party. This visit was made on the 12th instant. The city of Santa Cruz and the grove are but a short ride from New York and Imust be directed "Per s.s. Astoria," from New York (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, per s.s. Pretoria, from New York, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BERMUDA, BRITISH and DUTCH GUIANA must be directed "Per s.s. Jeanne, from New York, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, The Form New York (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BARBADOS and NORTHERN BRAZIL, per s.s. Grangense, from New York, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, FRIEDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for JAMAICA, per s.s. Admiral Sampson, from Boston, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, FRIEDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, Santalazas."

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, Santalazas."

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The form New York (c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO, Santalazas."

The first dwood trees near Santa Cruz is to be ranked among the features of the trip of the presidential party to the grove of glant redwood trees near Santa Cruz is to be ranked among the features of the trip of the presidential party to the grove of glant redwood trees near Santa Cruz is to be ranked among the features of the trip of the presidential party to the grove of glant redwood trees near Santa Cruz is to be ranked among the features of the trip of the presidential party to the grove of glant redwood trees near Santa Cruz is to be ranked among the features of the

P. M. for MEXICO. Por Sex. Mail must be directed "Per Sex. Matanzas."

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 P.M. for PORTO RICO. per sex. San Juan, from New York, via San Juan, (c) At 11:05 P.M. for CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per sex. Daggry, from New York, via Curacao. Mail for SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA must be directed "Per sex. Daggry." (c) At 11:05 P.M. for LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS and DEMERARA, per sex. Fontabelle, from New York. Mail for BARBADOS must be directed "Per sex. Bellaggio, from New York. Mail for BARBADOS must be directed "Per sex. Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle," (c) At 11:05 P.M. for BAR-Fontabelle, "(c) At 11:05 P then governor of Mexico.

The bay supplies much of the fish sup-

plied to the San Francisco market, and a curious place to visit is the Chinese fishing village, located on the rocky banks of th The Chinese do most of the fishing to supply both their own people and other races. Some of the fish they catch are dried and sent back to China. The kind they are especially fond of is known as the squid. It is an ugly looking little fish, almost as soft as jelly, and containing few bones. The white people do not eat the squid. The fish are cut open and placed upon drying boards until they become shriveled. When they are well dried they are sent to San Francisco for shipment back to China for consumption in that coun-The Monterey fishermen get as much as 4 cents a pound for fish, but by the time they get on the retail market they are worth a good price. Monterey bay is a placed body of water, and the Chinamen go many miles from shore in their small fish ing boats. Their village is a dirty, foulsmelling place.

Going to the Big Trees. Leaving Del Monte Monday morning the party was soon at Santa Cruz, a thriving little city right on the waters of the Pacific. Five miles above there, in the Santa Cruz mountains, and on the banks of the San Lorenzo river, is a grove of big trees. The party was taken there on a narrow gauge railroad and by vehicles. A lunch was served in the grove in the dark shade of the mammoth trees. Among the largest trees were two which have been named the "Giant" and the "General Grant." "Glant" is sixty-five feet in circumference and 306 feet high, with seventy feet broken off the top. One of the trees is named in honor of General Fremont, who is said to have camped in its hollow in the winter of 1846 while on his way to Monterey. These trees, however, are not by any means among the largest. largest trees in the world are in the Calaveras and Mariposa groves, some distance from the small grove visited by the party. The Calaveras is the first grove of big tree discovered in this country. There are between nineteen and one hundred trees of large size. The Mariposa grove is in the Yesemite valley, and at an altitude of

about 5,500 feet above the sea.

In 1853 one of the large trees of the Calaveras grove was cut down. It was ninety-six feet in circumference and 302 in height. A California writer tells story of being one of a party of thirty-two people dancing a cotillion on the stump there being seventeen musicians and look ers-on in addition, a total of forty-nine oc cupants of its surface. The felling of the tree was an immense job. It would have looked ludicrous to attempt chopping down the giant tree, and finally the plan was adopted of boring it off with pump augurs. Five men were engaged twenty-two days accomplishing the task. In some places the bark on the tree was two feet thick. The tallest sequoia that ever grew was known as the father of the forest. It was 100 feet in circumference at its base and over 400 feet high. A person could ride erect through its hollow on horseback a distance of ninety feet. The many big trees in the Calaveras grove are named after prominent people.

The average size of the trees in the Mariposa grove is larger than that in the Calaveras, and there are several trees arger than in the latter.

Ages of the Big Trees.

The opinions of scientists is that these trees will live to be 5,000 years old, and that some of the largest living trees are half that old now. They never die a natural death, it is stated, and do not suffer from the diseases that attack other trees. Either fire, lightning or storms must cut off their existence. The age of one that was cut down in the Calaveras grove was 1,300 years. Another that was cut down in the Kings river forest was 2,200 years. The scientists reach the age by counting the annual rings that grow in the wood. It is believed that many trees now living were in existence before the birth of Christ. The redwood tree exists only in ten iso-lated groves on the west slope of the Sierra

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the world. The dimensions of the tree are unequaled in the world. The most unfortunate part is that the groves are not protected, with the exception of the Mariposa. Most of the groves are owned by individuals and the destruction in the redwood forests for lumber is amazing. For many miles on every side of these forests the houses are built of redwood, and redwood is used in making fires. The great weight of the trees entails much breakage when one of them falls. The great diame-ter of the logs almost makes it impossible to handle them without breaking them up. There are many lumber mills in operation and the waste at these is considerable The great amount of debris left on the ground where the trees are felled is a source of serious danger in the way of fires. The devastation from these fires is frequently deplorable. W. W. P. frequently deplorable.

ROYAL ARCANUM OFFICERS.

Result of Election of the Supreme Council at Asheville, N. C.

lowing officers for the ensuing year: Supreme regent, Joseph A. Langbitt, Pittsburg, Pa.; supreme vice regent, A. S. Robinson, St. Louis; supreme orator, Howard C. Wiggins, Rome, N. Y.; past supreme regrent, W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; supreme secretary, W. O. Robinson, Boston; supreme treasurer, Edward A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; supreme auditor, A. T. Turner, jr., Boston; supreme chaplain, U. W. Tompkins, New York city; supreme guide, Henry S. Burkhardt, Chicago; supreme warden, Isaac W. Caulfield, New York city; supreme trustees, James M. Johnson. Chicago; Gen. Charles Prentice, Hartford, Conn.; C. H. Bowen, Pawtucket, R. I.; member executive committee, Robert Van Sands, Chicago.

FORGED AN OFFICER'S NAME. Charges Against Clerk C. C. Lawrence at Manila.

A dispatch from Manila yesterday says: E. C. Lawrence, formerly a private in the 33d Volunteer Infantry, and afterward employed as a civilian clerk in the adjutant general's office at Manila, has been accused of forging the signature of Capt. Slavens, the insular disbursing officer, to certain checks purporting to be payable to Gen. MacArthur. On the backs of the checks were forged indorsements of Gen. MacArthur to Gen. Shafter and to E. C. Lawrence. Two of these checks, of \$200 each, have been cashed at San Francisco, but another, negotiated at St. Louis, has been returned to Manila, and pronounced spurious by Capt. Slavens. Lawrence is suspected of other forgeries.

The insurgents today made an unsuccessful attack upon the village of Nacartan, in Laguna province. A private of the 8th Infantry was killed in the engagement. The official report of the recent engagement near Pasaco, in South Camarines province, says that three American soldiers were killed and one native scout was cap-

Gen. MacArthur has ordered reports from all the civil departments preparatory to his own final report.

The commission has prepared a bill to create a new weather bureau. This bill practically continues and subsidizes the present Jesuit observatory in Manila. This bureau has always been competently administered, and was supported by the Spanish government, and was later financially assisted by the American military authorities. The professor in charge of this bureau will be appointed the new director thereof, at a salary of \$2,500 a year. The director will make all appointments to the auxiliary weather bureaus throughout the archipelago, subject to the civil service regulations.

MAYOR JOHNSON AFTER RAILROADS.

Seeks to Force County Auditors to Raise Assessments.

Upon application of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, Judge Strimple of the common pleas court in that city yesterday issued a writ of mandamus compelling some eight or nine county auditors, now sitting in that city as a railroad tax assessment board, to call in railway officials to testify as to the true value of their properties.

Mayor Johnson declares that the railroads have thus far been assessed at from 12 to 18 per cent of their value, while the other property owners in Cleveland have been taxed at the rate of 60 per cent or more. The mayor averred in his petition that the auditors were corruptly influenced by favors to them by the railroad companies to influence their decision and avoided the

making of true and correct appraisements. the railroad under consideration by the auditors today. Before the writ was served on the auditors they had assessed the road, although the mayor notified them of the court's action. The mayor holds, as a result, that the action of the board is illegal, and says he will now ask for an injunction prohibiting the clerk from plac-ing the assessment of the road on record.

Death From Diabetes. From the New York Herald.

The death of Gen. Fitz John Porter, although it occurred with little immediate warning, was not unexpected by his friends.

The disease from which he suffered is well known to be intractable to treatment, and an ultimately fatal issue is always to be expected in a patient advanced in years. Diabetes in itself is an ailment having its inception in perverted nutrition and in progressive destruction of tissue elements.

The degree of the latter is generally indicated by the quantity of sugar excreted, and, notwithstanding dietary regulations oftentimes extremely burdensome to the patient—the ailment often surely and steadily progresses to the end.

The real cause of the malady is not yet thoroughly understood, although the first symptoms usually follow severe nervous strain and persistent overwork. Hence the malady is a very common one with brain workers in all walks of life and seldom declares itself before full adult age.

Death is usually preceded by coma, caused by watery effusion on the brain surface.

Gen. Alger Not a Sick Man. A special dispatch to the i'hiladelphia Press from Detroit says Gen. Russell A. Alger, who is reported to have gone to Carlsbad to do what he could for an almost hopeless attack of Bright's disease, sailed from New York on Saturday in better health than he has enjoyed for months.
Dr. Campbell, who is Gen. Alger's family physician, denies absolutely that he is ill or has any organic affliction.

Three were killed and several injured in recent election riots in various cities in

PORTO RICO'S GOVERNMENT

GOV. ALLEN OPPOSED TO ADOPTING TERRITORIAL FORM.

Favors the Scheme of Colonial Administration in Vogue in the

Gov. Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico has presented to the President, through the State Department, his first annual report as the civil ruler of the little American island. The governor prefaces his report with an appropriate review of the events following the landing of the American army of occupation in July, 1898, describes the transition period from military to civil rule, and then enters upon the story of what a year's civil rule has brought forth in Porto Rico.

His most interesting utterances, however, are with regard to the island's future. Naturally the first question which arises in this respect is with regard to the form of government. The governor believes that a scheme of colonial administration, such as is followed by the Danish, French and English West Indies, might be safely insti-tuted with variations dependent upon the future policy of the home government. The governor refers to the many suggestions offered that the form of territorial government adopted in the United States be applied to the control of the control o plied to Porto Rico, but points out that a standard form of such government, while useful in the United States, would not apply successfully to this island possession. He calls attention to the fact that, while in such close proximity to the United States Porto Rico has been a comparative States, Porto Rico has been a comparative

ly unknown island to Americans.

"I feel, as the result of a year's close study on the spot," says Gov. Allen, "of all the conditions surrounding the problem, that Congress went quite as far as it could safely reprivative in the form it could safely venture in the form of gov-ernment already existing on the island, and as the result of such experience and ob-servation, I full believe, with good men de-voted to the work, the island will develop faster under such form, its people through experience and education will advance more rapidly in their knowledge of civic virtues under a guidance of present methods than could be gained in any other way."

The governor speaks plainly in presenting the reason why this island has been at a practical standstill for nearly four cen-turies, and says that in a climate where "a man can lie in a hammock, pick a banana with one hand and dig a sweet potato with one foot, the incentive to idleness is easy to yield to and brings its inevitable consequences.'

In conclusion Mr. Allen urges the intro-The Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum, at Asheville, N. C., yesterday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year; Suby thrift and industry, develop its riches to their fullest measure. Before closing the governor takes occasion to gratefully acknowledge the hearty co-operation of each of his constitutional advisers and subordinates.

FILLING THE GUARDHOUSE. An Officer's View of the Abolition of

the Army Canteen.

Among numerous communications received at the War Department, not only from officers of the army, but also from the clergy, ni reference to the abolition of the army canteen, is one from an army officer at Fort Snelling, Minn., in which the writer says that the discontinuance of the canteen at the post named has resulted in a deplorable condition of affairs. The guardhouse is full, he says, desertions are more frequent, and trouble of all kinds has come upon the officers in command, the police and the citizens of St. Paul and Minneap-

"Never in the history of the 8th Regiteen was abolished. Just at present, out of two companies at Fort Snelling, ten victous cases, as the command here is so small now that to put all offenders in the guardhouse would leave hardly enough soldiers outside to guard them. soldiers were obliged to go outside the fort for their drinks the number in the guardhouse was seldom over three for the entire regiment of 1,000 men. "The soldiers now have to go across the

Mississippi or to St. Paul or Minneapolis for their intoxicants. At Snelling, on the opposite side of the river, there are half a dozen saloons that have been doing a thriving business since the canteen was abolished, but the men of the army are not welcomed in the city, even at the saloons. However, they will come, and six out of ten find lodging at the police station after they have spent all their money in drink.
"For the deportment of the soldiers it is the worst change we have had to contend with since I entered the army, and I feel confident, from the complete failure of the plan everywhere, that it will be changed back to the old way as soon as it can

The officer refers to two cases in particue officer refers to two cases in particu-He says: "One of these boys was as is reported to be \$12,000. good a sergeant as there is in the regiment; now he is a private with a fine of \$30 to pay, all due to a spree last week in the city. The other was reduced from a corporal for the same reason."

COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS.

Shipment of Arms and Munitions of War Stopped.

The Colombian government has been ex-United States was being made the base for the shipment of arms and ammunition to the insurgent bands operating near Panama. In order to meet this condition Senor E. Isaza was recently sent here as a commissioner for the Colombian government to confer with the minister and take any steps necessary to prevent such traffic. The State Department readily co-operated in preventing an abuse of our neutrality laws, and detectives were sent to New York and other points along the Atlantic coast to put a stop to the shipments. At the same time Senor Isaza was commissioned to stop the payment of drafts sent to the United States and Germany for the purpose of purchasing insurgent arms and supplies. Senor Isaza spent some time here and is now in New York, his mission having proved successful in removing all further apprehension of shipments of munitions of war from this country. In the course of the insurrection it appears that some of the wealthy residents of captured towns have been placed under tribute in large sums, the amounts then being sent north for the purchase of additional supplies. Drafts amounting to about \$40,000 were stopped through the intervention of Senor Isaza, and it is said this has cut off one of the chief financial reliances of the. insurgents. Reports recently received here state that two of the leading insurgent generals, Ibanez and Ulloa, have been captured by

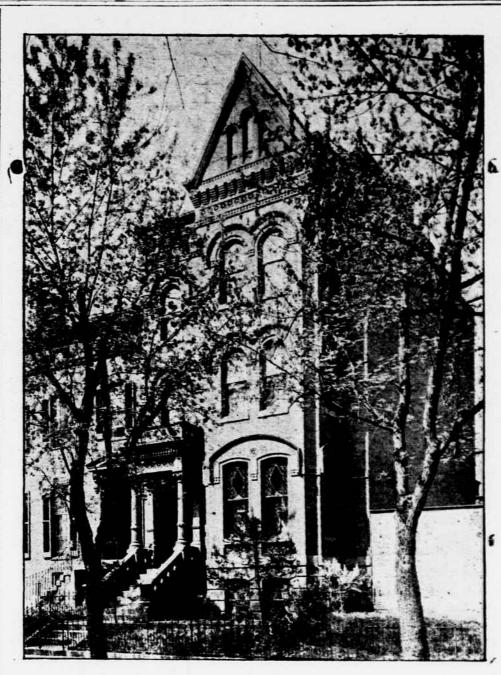
the government forces, and many other leaders and their rebellious followers have surrendered. Soldiers' Deaths in the Philippines. General MacArthur at Manila has notifled the War Department that the following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery-April 23, Company A, 1st Infantry, Geo. Wilkinson; April 27, Company H, 6th Infantry, John J. Whalen; May 1, Company H, 8th Infantry, Robert H. Mc-Gaskey; May 15, Company I, 8th Infan-

try, John Naughton. Typhoid fever-May 8, Company H, Signal Corps, Sergt. James H. O'Donnell. Drowned, bodies not recovered—May 13, Company F, 10th Cavalry, Sergt. Walter

Company F, 10th Cavalry, Sergt. Walter W. Beard and Shelley Moran.
All other causes—April 3, Company D, 27th Infantry, Corp. William E. Hall; May 4, Company H, 18th Infantry, George Heeb; March 22, Company F, 43d Infantry, Charles E. Minard; May 8, Company L, 8d Infantry, Edward W. Hockley; May 12, Company I, 4th Cavalry, Corp. Henry P. Sullivan; April 26, Company G, 27th Infantry, Sergt. Wm. G. Moreland; May 8, Company A, 28th Infantry, Edward Roxbury; April 30, Company K, 5th Cavalry, Jacob Buechel. Buechel.

He also reports that the transport
Thomas arrived at Manila Monday.

A four-year-old boy fell three stories in a New York apartment house. He landed in a baby carriage and was practically un-



PERMANENT HOME

White Ribboners of the District in Commodious Quarters.

LARGE BUILDING ON SIXTH STREET Purposes of the Organization Ex-

THE WORK FOR GIRLS

plained by Its President.

Woman's Christian Temperance The Woman's Christian Temperance
Union of the District of Columbia has acquired by purchase premises No. 522 6th
street northwest. This will be the home of the W. C. T. U. and will be headquarters of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Loyal Temperance Legion perance Union, the Loyal Temperance Legion and the Young Wage Earners' Club. The building, as its number indicates, stands on the west side of 6th street between E and F streets. It is a three-story and basement dwelling of pressed brick and brown stone. A broad bay window extends from the foundation to the roof on the north side of the front. The basement story is ment," says the officer in question, "have the officers had so much trouble with intoxicated soldiers as since the army can- stone. A broad bay window extends from men are serving time in the guardhouse for intoxication. These are only the most of stone and the main building of red H. Bradley, Mrs. M. E. Catlin and Mrs. A. brick, the sills being of stone. Three bands of ornamental brick, each band having margins of black, extend across the face of the house at equi-distant intervals. A heavy stone stairway leads to the entrance the doorway is a small balcony supported by two columns, the shafts being of highly polished red granite and the bases and of the balcony and stairs are of brown

stone. There is a pretty yard in front, in which two small spruce trees grow. There is also a yard at the rear of the house extending to an alley.

The floor of the vestibule is tiled and the woodwork is black walnut. On the right of the hall are two connecting parlors, entrance to a small conservatory being through the back parlor. The walls of the hall are painted in old and conventional design and the coloring of the of the parlors is dark red. The main floor is finished in oak. The house contains thirteen rooms, is about twenty-four feet

Discussed by Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the W. C. T. U. of the District, in speaking with a reporter for The Star today of the acquisition of a permanent home for the union, said:

"Last fall the national organization held its annual convention here. It was com-posed of more than 500 delegates besides officers and superintendents from ercised for some time by reports that the state and territory, fraternal delegates United States was being made the base from other countries and a large number of visitors. In its personnel the convention represented every religious belief, every political preference and every walk in life. It was a body of commanding presence and of far-reaching influence. Since then our aims and methods have been better known and our principles better understood and appreciated.

"The result has been an increased activity among the membership in the District of Columbia and a desire to press forward into broader fields and to open up new avenues of endeavor. We are admonished both by outward circumstances and by inward promptings that the time has come when we must extend our lines of work and assume new responsibilities. As a means to this end we have purchased a house that we may possess a sure abiding place to bear our name. It will be a cen-ter from which can radiate our various lines of work, a home for our departments and a point of concentration for our wide-

spread benevolences.
"We have high ideals for this building and the work that shall be prosecuted within its walls. It will be bright and cheerful, humming with activity and beaming with a kindly and gracious welcome to all who are homeless or tempted or despendent. Here the young will find the best of counsellors. Here the ignorant will be advised. It will be the chosen meeting place of the Y. W. C. T. U., the Loyal Temperance Legions and the Young Wage Earners' Clubs. Here an abundance of the best literature will be obtainable as well as information upon moral, religious and patriotic subjects. It will be open and accessible at all hours, and should not be shadowed by financial straits nor chilled by coolness or indifference."

Quotes From the Star.

"The Star," continued Mrs. Smith, "has frequently expressed itself favorably toward the work and principles of the W. C. T. U. An issue in October, 1900, says: The city that is without a W. C. T. U. is without a good friend. This order has done most effective work in this community for many years, not alone in the promulgation of temperance ideas, but in the amelioration of unfortunate conditions in all walks of life. It has been an element for good, and it deserves recognition and assistance even from those who do not subscribe to its central proposition. "No organization is so well fitted to do girls' work as is the W. C. T. U. We would gladly do for young girls and young women what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for boys and young men. Will not a benefi-cent public see that facilities are provided us? Those who so generously contributed us? Those who so generously contributed thousands of dollars to establish the Y. M. C. A. in its beautiful and suitable head-quarters cannot be indifferent to the appeal of the W. C. T. U. in behalf of young womanhood and of helpless childhood. It is womanhood and childhood that most keenly suffer from the ravages of the liquor traffic. It is the childhood of today that makes the womanhood of tomorrow. that makes the womanhood of tomorrow,

and it is the womanhood of today that determines the social status of tomorrow.

"We have ever concerned ourselves with

the unfortunate and the weak, seeking to establish them in self-supporting employ-ment, and in self-respecting modes of life and thought. Our work has been largely preventive work, and preventive work, though doing the most good, shows least. Our educational work for young wage earners, and our reformatory and preventive work in alley missions, have told for good. Some of the important benevolent and reformatory institutions of this city had their humble beginnings in the Dis-List of Departments.

"Our business is conducted through an

executive board, which consists of the officers of twenty-five local unions and the superintendents of twenty-six departments, as follows: Local temperance legion, Sunday school, temperance literature, legislative and petition, prison and jail, unfer-mented wine at the Lord's table, flower mission, work among foreigners, scientific temperance instruction, Sabbath observ-ance, evangelistic, press and state reporter, purity in literature and art, anti-narcotics, purity mothers' meeting, health and heredlabor, work among colored people, sol-diers, sailors and marines, systematic giving and city missionary.
"The new building, in location, size and

S. Taylor. "We are a thoroughly organized, intelli-

gent and philanthropic body of women; each one freely gives her time, her strength and her means. There is not one salarled officer among us. Our purpose is to teach the young to shun strong drink (their deadly foe), to form a better public sentiment, to reform the drinking classes and so educate ourselves and those for whom we work that we may willfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living."

WOOD MEASURERS' METHODS.

Report Made to Commissioners by

Two Inspectors. The District Commissioners recently called upon W. A. O'Meara, the inspector and measurer of wood for the Potomac district, for a statement in regard to the methods in vogue in his office. Mr. O'Meara has made response, a letter being received from him in which he says:

"I do not make a deduction in all wood measured by me of one cord in every fortyeight. We have a rule in connection with the measurement of wood which is one square inch of wood equals one cord in every forty-eight. Now, should a load of wood be landed in my district averaging in length three feet eleven inches that would make it one inch short, consequently it would lose one cord in every forty-eight. Should it average three feet ten inches in length, that would be two inches short. Then the deduction would be one cord in every twenty-four, and so on down, or in other words, if a load of wood should be landed which averaged only three feet, that would be one-fourth, or twelve inches, short. Then this load of wood would be docked one cord in every four.

"In reference to the wood being landed, the law says that all wood brought into the law says that all wood brought into the District for sale shall be corded under the directions of the inspector. It shall be well stored and packed, the straight wood to be placed in the lower part of the control of the Central High School, which occupied all of room No. 1. This latter included drawings of all kinds, mechanical and architectural, plain and geometrical figto be placed in the lower part of the pile and the crooked wood in the upper part of the pile, and the measurer shall then make due allowance for the space which the crooked wood creates. In connection with this matter I wish to say I am unable in the performance of my duty to keep the straight and crooked wood separate on ac-count of the limited space which I have on the wharves in my district. Therefore the wood is corded just as it comes off the boat. Now, if a load of wood should be landed in my district full length, straight and properly corded then I would give a bill for the amount of wood landed, but should a load of wood be landed containing crooked wood, or should the captain and the men employed by him to cord the wood persist in cording the wood so as to create space, then I in my judgment determine the amount of space it makes and dock the wood accordingly, again applying the rule of one square inch equaling the loss of one cord in every forty-eight. "In conclusion, I wish to say, in my eleven years' experience in this office I have al-

ways conformed to this rule of measure-ment and have been able at all times to satisfy the owners of wood, the captains of vessels who bring the wood and the deal-ers of Washington who buy it that my Wm. O. Orndorff, the inspector and measurer of wood of the Rock Creek district has also replied to the Commissioners' query, saying:
"Referring to the communication of Dr.

Tindall of the 15th instant, in which it is requested that I advise you what authority there is for the practice of deducting one cord from every forty-eight cords meas-ured, and that I submit recommendations in reference to the matter, I beg to say that the authority for this practice may be found, under the heading 'Measurers of wood and coal,' paragraph 4, page 276, 'Webb's Digest,' which provides that 'the said wood corders are hereby directed to make the proper allowance for any loss which may be sustained in the measure of the crooked wood.'

"It has been estimated that in the measurement of wood, as it ordinarily runs, this loss amounts to one cord in every forty-eight cords measured, allowing for crooked, rough and knotty wood. Where the wood corded is straight and clean a much less deduction is made, just enough to cover any loss sustained.

"This rule has been observed by the

measurers of wood in the District of Co-lumbia for a number of years past.

"It is sometimes very hard to get the men employed to cord the wood to do so properly, and we therefore, are expected to use the best judgment in making any allowance in order to be fair to the seller

Gold Dust Talks.

(Continued.)

Dear Mrs....

(Fill in YOUR name if you don't use GOLD

Don't kill yourself house-.

cleaning. A great many women do

this every year, because they don't know GOLD DUST WASHING POW-DER.

It doesn't make any dif ference whether you are cleaning the cellar or the garret, the woodwork or the lace curtains. GOLD DUST will lighten your labors by half.

And that isn't all.

Things are cleaner. The glass is brighter. The rooms smell sweeter, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that the work is well and thoroughly done.

But housecleaning time is only a beginning. Use GOLD DUST once, and you'll use it every day in the year. Nothing too fine to be

washed with GOLD DUST, nothing so coarse that it won't save half your time. Housework is hard work without GOLD DUST.

Why don't you try it the modern way?

Sincerely yours,

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

BOSTON, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS. P. S .- Another good thing of ours-

FAIRY SOAP.





of the wood, the captain of the conveyance, "The rule observed in reference to this matter of deduction for loss sustained in cording wood has worked satisfactorily to all parties interested in the past, and I see no reason why it should not continue

to do so in the future."

A FINE EXHIBIT. Many Visitors Attracted to Western High School.

For the past three days the Western High School has been open for the visitation of the friends and invited guests of the students. Callers were given full privflege to inspect the large building and ascertain for themselves the advanced methods of education. During yesterday afternoon the place was crowded with people, a musicale being given in the assembly room on the main floor, in which the fol-lewing program was rendered, under the

Songs by boys; The Two Grenadiers Schumann; Connaught Boat Song, Need-ham; Off to Philadelphia, Haynes. Songs ham; Off to Philadelphia, Haynes. Songs by girls—Sands of Dee, Clay; Ojala (from George Eliot's Spanish Gypsy), Lang; The Throstle, Maud White. Duet by girls 1 by girls-The Traveler, Godard; Flower of Waited for the Lord, Mendelssohn. the Valley, Godard. Mixed chorus-The Miller's Wooing, Fanning.

direction of Miss A. E. Bentley, the direct,

or of music:

The exhibits were particularly interest-ing, especially the products of the students ures and lettering.

The first year class was noticeable by the

wood turnings and drawing work in the pattern designs, a number of excellently finished pieces being displayed. The work of the second year in forge labor, including tools use in the machine shops was spread out, and some of the ornamental wrought iron work were especially good Exhibits by W. A. Lutz of iron stand and banquet lamp; G. R. Hoffman, umbrella stand, and E. M. Berlinger, a swinging lantern case, were noticeable.

The third and fourth year class was represented by the fine machine work samples, embracing taps, dies, reamers, mandrils, milling machines and the like. One of the specimens of this class was a large sensitive drill displayed in the room and a gaso-line automobile, with 1 2-3 and 2 horsepower gas motors on the rear axles of each er gas motors on the rear axles of each wheel, giving a total speed of three or four horsepower, the automobile working nicely. The general exhibits of the school were equally as interesting. The work of the business course in room 2 was visited by many. The drawing exhibits on the second floor attracted many others, while on the third floor the biology and biological laboratory were opened. The chemistry department and the chemical laboratory, the physics department and the physics laboratory and the department of physical culture were also open. culture were also open.

Smallpox in Indian School. The commissioner of Indian affairs has been informed of the discovery of a case of smallpox in the Kingman Indian day school at Hackberry, Ariz. It has been ordered that the school be closed and that be quarantined.

2000000000000 "It's Only a Question of Time" -but why not shorten it? What's to be gained by postpouling recovery?

HALE'S HONEY OF

HOREHOUND AND TAR Could cure your Cough at once if you'd let it.

For sale by all druggists.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. Largest size cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.